

The Forerunner.
Sweetwater, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1898
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.
EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Wakeley.
EDMUND COOPER, of Bedford.

1st Dist.—General A. A. KYLE, of Hawkins.
2d Dist.—J. M. CLEMENTSON, of McMinn.
3d Dist.—E. A. JAMES, of Hamilton.
4th Dist.—A. A. STEWART, of Marshall.
5th Dist.—FRANK P. CAHILL, of Davidson.
6th Dist.—ELIJAH WALKER, of Wayne.
7th Dist.—H. J. TURNER, of Lauderdale.
8th Dist.—W. W. VAUGHN, of Haywood.

KNOXVILLE—ITS PROSPERITY.
In a late issue of the Whig Governor Brownlow recommends strongly the establishment of a rolling mill in Knoxville for the manufacture exclusively of railroad iron. He says that the four railroads centering at that point should contribute largely to the enterprise, and that citizens will be found ready to do their part. The Press and Herald favors the project and concludes that the Governor having expressed his views, or "issued his proclamation," on the subject, the mill will undoubtedly be built. Even autocrats, it says, may be of some benefit to the communities in which they reside.

We do not know how great a proportion of the prosperity of Knoxville is to be attributed to the influence or exertions of Governor Brownlow. If any, he is entitled, that far at least, to the thanks and support of its citizens. These are evil times upon which our people have fallen, and particularly the people of Tennessee. Almost everywhere trade seems to languish, energy to lie dormant, and even hope to be well nigh extinguished. Of course we attribute this state of things to the unhappy result of the war, and the consequent misgovernment with which we have been afflicted.

But Knoxville seems to be a wonderful exception to the general rule. In all directions, as if by magic, factories, machine shops, storehouses, dwelling houses and buildings of every description are springing up. Business, in all its varieties, seems to be thriving. The people, generally, seem to have remunerative occupations—at least they dress well, look well, and appear to be all busy.

In this general prosperity the newspapers have largely shared. The Press and Herald has been enlarged, much improved, and gives evidence of greater success than was ever before attained by a Knoxville daily paper. The Whig has added to its weekly a tri-weekly edition and everything about its new and handsome printing House denotes attention, activity and success.

The business houses, wholesale and retail, are the depots of thriving, remunerative trade. Among them we noticed particularly the mammoth establishment of Messrs. Cowan, McCung & Co., the new wholesale house of Messrs. Gaines & Co., and the East Tennessee Book House of Messrs. R. H. Richards & Co.; all on Gay street, the Broadway of Knoxville. Many other establishments of the same grade seem to be in the enjoyment of extensive patronage, while new firms, with new goods and new attractions, are almost constantly springing into life.

The well-filled omnibuses arriving at and leaving the Lamar House at intervals during the day, invest that institution, to the eye of one who for several years has been debarred the privilege of witnessing very big things, of that kind, with almost the importance of an Astor House or St. Nicholas; while the numbers of persons passing to and fro between the frequently arriving and departing trains and the Atkin House give things about that well managed and elegant hotel the air of busy prosperity.

With the exception of a few western towns which were marvels of godheadiveness in their day, we have never seen a place to all appearances more certainly on the road to hugeness of size than Knoxville. It only wants even now, to give it the finishing touches of a first-class city a few concert saloons, with their "pretty waiting girl" attractions, and perhaps a "wickedest man" or two. In view, however, of the questionable morality of these modern improvements we hope the metropolis of East Tennessee may be able to fulfill her destiny without them.

The State Central Committee of Georgia have unanimously adopted the resolution presented by Wade Hampton endorsing the letter to General Rosecrans, and expressing a decided approval of qualified negro suffrage. An address to this effect has been issued.

THE RESULT.
The returns from the great States which voted last week, although they do not justify the extravagant exultations in which the Radicals have been indulging, show that many of our people have been looking forward too confidently to the success of the Democratic party in the coming struggle. We cannot shut our eyes now to the very strong probability that General Grant will be elected by the people of the United States as their chief executive officer for the next four years. We can but await the result, and when it comes patiently and hopefully abide by it, let it be what it may.

It is too late now to discuss the causes which checked the reaction against radicalism so evidently going on a few weeks since throughout the entire country. Some of them are evident to every reflecting mind. Imprudence on the part of a few of the Southern members of the Democratic organization has doubtless had a share in making probable the defeat of that organization.

But even should Radicalism triumph in November, there will be no cause for faint-heartedness among the rank and file of the Democracy. The wonderful increase of strength we have acquired in the last two or three years shows that the principles which formerly infused such life into the nation still live, and vigorously live, in the hearts of the American people.

Everything will come right if we but discharge our duty. While contending in every proper and lawful way for the triumph of our principles, we must submit to their defeat, should defeat ensue, as becomes good citizens, and particularly as becomes those who have been taught how to suffer and to wait.

Pen-pictures portraying the result of the success of the opposing party, by either, are almost always overdrawn. It is as much for the benefit of the Republican masses as of the Democratic that our country should again become prosperous. Whatever is ruinous in Radicalism will eventually be discarded by the people, unless, indeed, our destruction as a nation is inevitably to be accomplished. If so, it matters little in what particular form the ruin comes.

Let us hope for the best. Grant may not be elected, and if he is he may not use the powers of a military despot nor transform himself into an Emperor or a King. He has promised to be governed by the will of the people, and if the Republic is to be saved, long before the next four years shall have elapsed that will be unmistakably in favor of the enjoyment of constitutional liberty by all—South as well as North.

ALMOST UNIVERSALLY DENOUNCED.
The proposition to change candidates at this late hour of the contest is denounced by Democrats everywhere. We cannot give the authors of this proposition credit for entire honesty of purpose. At least it is difficult to believe that treachery does not lurk somewhere in the neighborhood of the thing. How a change, now, could result otherwise than most disastrously for the Democratic party we can not possibly see. Fortunately, the matter has been so regarded by almost the entire party. As has been aptly said, to change now, would be like swapping horses in the very middle of the surging current. The bare suggestion will, we fear, be the cause of a loss of strength to the Democratic party at the polls in November; and it may be that a defeat then can be very clearly traced to the influence of the men who are now professing such friendship for the party and such zeal for the welfare of the country, but who are actually, if not intentionally, the worst enemies of both. Had it been proved by the development of events that the New York Convention had made unwise selections, had chosen as standard-bearers men not entirely up to the required standard of patriotism and statesmanship, it would be too late to change now. But the facts in the case are not so. We believe that both of the Democratic candidates have the entire confidence and will receive the support, so far as he can give it, of every true friend of the party. Disappointed politicians, men who have never forgiven the party because they were not nominated, and their personal adherents, view the matter in a different light, and it was in the interest, or to gratify the pique of such, that the effort was made to secure the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair. We are not sure that we would not rather see the party suffer defeat under its chosen leaders than to be successful under such sordid hour interlopers and tricksters as have sought to control this matter.

The Louisville Journal says to Democrats everywhere, "pick up your hearts, pick your flints, try it again, and never say die. We are down now, but we may get on top in November."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.
From a gentleman who was on the train at the time we get some of the particulars of the fearful boiler explosion which occurred on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad on Sunday last. The train was westward bound, and about ten miles this side of Lynchburg, when the explosion took place. It seems that the engineer had been warned before leaving Lynchburg that he was getting things too hot, but his reply was that it was his business. While going down grade at the point above indicated, he shut off the steam when almost immediately the boiler gave way with a terrific explosion, instantly killing himself and the fireman. The bodies were terribly mangled, and a portion of the engineer's body was thrown a distance of four hundred yards. The track beneath the engine was broken into fragments, and the ground much torn up. One of the cars ran on the destroyed piece of road and barely escaped being upset. None of the passengers, fortunately, were injured. We learn from the Press and Herald that the engineer was named Jerome Fonte and that he came from Washington County, Tennessee.

It is said that the engine was an old one and had but recently been repaired. A short time ago one of the engineers, on the road gave up his situation rather than take charge of this engine. He considered it too unsafe to be used.

THE ELECTIONS.
Even now we cannot state the exact result of the elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. From the latest reports the Radicals carried Indiana by 500 to 1000 majority. Pennsylvania is claimed by the same party by from 7000 to 10,000 majority. Late dispatches have had nothing to say about the Ohio returns, but it is generally conceded that the State went largely Radical. In the three States the Democrats made a clear gain of five Congressmen, though from the preparations being made, particularly in Indiana, to contest, it is doubtful whether they will all be allowed to take their seats. The indications are now considered favorable that Indiana will go for Seymour and Blair in November.

The New York Tribune of Thursday sums up the radical victory as follows: So we lose seven Republican Congressmen altogether, and gain one, with the certainty that the 66 Electoral votes of these four States will be cast for Grant and Colfax.

Only four Senators and eleven Representatives were present at Washington on the 16th. The officers of each branch of Congress announced an adjournment until the 10th of November.

On General Blair's arrival in St. Louis, Friday last, he denied that he had resigned, but expressed a willingness to withdraw should it be considered essential to the success of the party for him to do so.

A Capital Point.
In another article we have mentioned the importance of increasing to the utmost the number of Democratic members of the next Congress. This increase is obviously of the first importance.

It Seymour should be elected, we want a Democratic House to support him; and if Grant should be elected, we want a Democratic House to check him, or at least such a number of Democratic members as may give the ascendancy to the less dangerous section of the Republican majority. If we elect such a number of Democratic members, we may, even though we should lose both the Presidency and the House, be able notwithstanding to defeat some of the worst measures which the Republicans have in contemplation, as for instance the establishment of negro suffrage in all the States. There is indeed no foretelling and no foreseeing all the good which might thereby be effected. But enough can be foreseen to warrant the Democrats in putting forth their highest exertions to obtain the means of securing it. The portion of this means which was obtained in the elections of Tuesday is valuable and cheering. It remains for us to increase it to the utmost in November.

And if our friends in the States that hold their State elections then shall do as well in this respect as our friends in Ohio and Pennsylvania and Indiana have just done, the increase, though it may not be to the utmost, will prove sufficient. It will secure to us at least the balance of power in the next House, which, no matter how the Presidential election may result, will enable us in a measure to protect the Constitution and the liberties of the people. This is a capital point. Let us bend every energy to achieve it. And who knows that the energy which achieves it may not at the same time achieve the Presidency? This result is certainly not impossible, and its possibility as certainly is no reason why the energy should not be put forth.

Rally, then, fellow-Democrats, and with new and more impetuous energy, charge upon the confused and feeble ranks of your adversaries. If you do your whole duty their victory may cost them dear indeed.—Louisville Journal.

Let the youth who stands with a glass of liquor in his hand consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

Washington.
Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.
WASHINGTON, October 15.
A POOR SENSATION.
The radicals, assisted by the New York World, are getting up another sensation about the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair. All sorts of combinations are proposed in place of that appointed by the New York Convention. Ultra Republicans express a preference for Andrew Johnson and Brick Pomeroy. The whole affair is the merest radical fabrication. The World is universally denounced by Democrats.

PERSONAL.
In conversation with a gentleman today, the President is reported to have said, "the Democrats made a mistake in throwing me over. If we had clubbed forces we could have beaten the radicals." The friends of Chief Justice Chase also express the same opinion.

General Hancock, who arrived to-day, expresses the opinion that a good fight is yet left in the Pennsylvania Democrats.

A CANARD.
The radicals are reporting that the Philadelphia Age, a Democratic paper, has taken down the names of Seymour and Blair. This is not so. I learn from Pennsylvanians who ought to know that the facts are just the reverse.

WASHINGTON, October 17.
POLITICAL GOSSIP.

It is gravely rumored and believed in political circles that President Johnson and Chief Justice Chase are both intriguing to secure the withdrawal of the Democratic ticket, and the substitution of the one or other of themselves. The National Intelligencer's article is believed to have been inspired at the White House, where an unusual number of politicians are congregating. Last night Mr. Chase gave a supper to his friends, and it is believed the scheme was discussed. Mr. Chase thinks the Democrats will now be willing to unite on him, and that he can carry enough Republicans in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to secure those States. Mr. Johnson thinks he can control the action of most of the Southern States, and get all the Northern States which are likely to go Democratic. These plans are given out as mere gossip, and receive little or no attention from the Democratic leaders. The radicals however are making use of them, and it is not improbable that they will deceive some of the more ignorant Democratic papers.

VERY DRUNK.
Colfax, in conversation to-day, expressed great satisfaction at the prospect, and declared that he "already begins to feel the warmth of the Vice Presidential cushions." Old Ben Wade, going out of the Senate, said, "the Democrats have got themselves into a hell of a fix, and Chase or the devil will get them yet." Half the radical members in the city are drunk, some on excitement and some on whiskey.

WASHINGTON, October 19.

There is best authority for saying that President Johnson has neither approved the proposition to withdraw Seymour's name, nor intimated a wish for the nomination. On the contrary, Mr. Johnson looks upon the proposition to change candidates as ill-timed and injudicious.

Frank P. Blair, made a speech in St. Louis on Saturday to a large audience. He said he came before them neither dismayed nor discouraged. The Democratic party would yet win, and if it failed the Republic would fall with it. He expected to continue to be the candidate for Vice President, but was willing to make any sacrifice the country demanded.

There will be no change in candidates, and no third party.

Covode is defeated for Congress, but will contest. He claims three hundred fraudulent votes.

Mr. Colfax says that persons with whom he is in communication, agree that there is no necessity for a session on the 10th of November.

Voorhees' and Julian's seats, from Indiana, will be contested.

Dickinson, Democratic Congressman from the Ninth Ohio District, has been arrested, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers.

New York.
Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.
NEW YORK, October 15.

The World has a very remarkable editorial this morning. It ascribes the Democratic defeat to the popularity of Grant and the alleged perversions of Blair's position, and declares that, in a simple contest of principles, the Democrats would have triumphed. It intimates that the recognized leaders of the party should call upon Seymour and Blair to resign.

It adds: "If, in review of the whole situation, it shall be concluded that mistakes have been made, it is better they should be corrected now than that the country should be dragged through four more weary years of strife to be redeemed then by measures of the same kind that might, by a magnificent exercise of pluck, be as easily adopted now. Our principles have not been rejected in these elections. There is no call to change them. All other elements of the canvass are trivial compared with the success of our principles. It requires some greatness of soul to act a bold part. In this unexpected crisis, when everything hangs upon a swift and courageous decision; in this hour, when the party stands with one foot on the brink of peril and the other on the edge of victory, the capacity of a few men to form a great resolution may shape the destiny of the country. We speak as unto wise men. Judge ye what we say."

What They Say.
We must confess to much disappointment at the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The Democracy have made an energetic and gallant fight, but have not been successful in either of these important States. But they will not despair—neither should we. They will go into the contest for the November election with the same high resolution to do their duty, and there are good reasons to hope with better results. It is a fact well known that the Democrats throughout the North were rather despondent three weeks ago, and that they have quite recently been re-invigorated and aroused. Had these elections come off in September the majorities against the Democrats would have been much larger than they are now. The party have evidently been gaining in strength and resolution within the last few weeks; and it is not unreasonable to hope that the people of the North, contemplating the dangers of continued radical rule, may pause on the very verge of the precipice and refuse to take the final plunge. Let us, at all events, relying upon the justice of our cause, and trusting to the God of the injured and oppressed, do our whole duty and calmly await the result.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

The large and decided majorities given to the Radical cause in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, secure the election of Grant and Colfax by an unprecedented vote. The contest at the North is virtually closed. It would be a waste of time, labor and money longer to continue it under the circumstances. The Presidential election in November may be considered as decided. It is only necessary to go through the usual forms of voting and counting on such occasions. At the South, the matter assumes an entirely different aspect. We are called upon to meet new demands on our courage, energy and endurance. Our participation in National politics is closed. The fiat has gone forth, that we are a conquered people, bereft of all rights, entitled to no voice or opinions, and subject to the will of our conquerors. Upon the pursuit of our industry, in the banding more closely together, of all of our true men, and in a determined effort to protect ourselves, as far as possible, from future dangers by the machinery of our State Governments, depends our only hope of safety. We are to-day the most utterly friendless people upon the face of the earth.

[Columbus (Ga.) Sun and Times.]
The struggle between radicalism and the Democracy will not end until from one end of the Union to the other the people have spoken and declared for or against Seymour and Blair, whose colors we have mailed to the mast-head, never to be deserted.

There is too much at stake for the people of the South to sink voluntarily, into inaction, though all the Northern and Western States should go Republican. God has given us a great heritage, and he demands that with the good we shall bear the ill. Young, and yet vigorous; recuperating from great loss and a bloody war, our people are too sensible to become depressed into utterly giving up in despair of brighter and happier days. And especially are they too sensible to give up until they are compelled by the force of circumstances that have not yet transpired. The defeat of to-day may be but the harbinger of victory to-morrow. We will not give up, nor concede to Grant what is yet in dispute.—Memphis Avalanche.

The probable result of the elections on Tuesday last in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in favor of the Radical party, increases the obligations of every true-hearted Southern man to be vigilant and active in his exertions to carry the lately excluded States in solid phalanx for the Democracy.

The strength of the Southern States in the Electoral College amounts to no less than SEVENTY VOTES. All of these, save three from Florida, can, by proper and vigorous efforts on the part of our friends, be secured for Seymour and Blair. The Legislature of Florida, at its late session, denied the people of that State the privilege of voting for electors, and declared that the vote of the State should be cast by their own body. By this means alone will Seymour be deprived of the vote of that State.—Augusta Chron. and Sent.

It is evident that the reports for the Associated Press are, generally, Radical, and do not conceal their Radical partialities in these dispatches. But, notwithstanding they do, generally, exaggerate and have, probably, in this instance, exaggerated, the Republican gains and the Democratic losses, we are forced, in the absence of favorable news from Democratic sources, to conclude that the Democracy are defeated in three of the great States, on which they relied for success; and there is little ground for hope that they will make a successful fight on the 3d of November. It is more than probable that Grant will be elected, and what then? We fear the worst, but hope for better things than we expect.

[Huntsville Democrat.]

It matters very little which candidate is elected, as far as regards us, if our people refuse to use all lawful means to better their condition. No matter which party triumphs in the Presidential election, we can still do a great deal towards electing a faithful Legislature, and in directing a prudent administration of our resources. Our soil and our climate will always make us a powerful people, if we be only prudent and firm. We must not indulge in wild hopes, or in equally foolish fears and doubts. This is our country, and we must build it up. Register! and be prepared to vote!

[Montgomery (Ala.) Picayune.]
Twenty-five thousand Irish left Ireland during the quarter ending June last.

A Proclamation.
By the President of the United States of America:
In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with great diligence and vigor, and on broader fields, than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvelous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted and political and sectional dissensions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic. Many foreign states have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends. The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquillity, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion. I, therefore, recommend that Thursday, the 6th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day of public praise, and thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the Universe, by whose over-watchful, merciful and gracious providence alone, states and nations, no less than families and individual men, do live and move and have their being.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety third.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DESTRUCTION OF ARMS.
MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The little steamer Hesper, which left here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, with four thousand stand of arms which, it is alleged, were destined for negroes in Arkansas, returned to this port to-day. Her officers state, that while wooding some twenty-five miles below here, on the Mississippi side, the steam tug Nettie Jones bore in sight with a large tow containing about forty men in disguise, who took possession of the Hesper, placing guards over the pilot and engineer. They then cut the boat loose and steamed up the river. The boxes containing the arms and ammunition were then broke open, the guns broken and thrown into the river.

After thus disposing of the arms, the party re-embarked on the tug and started up the river. In attempting to go through a chute she grounded. The party then went ashore and took to the woods.

It is said the party seized the tug below Fort Pickersoon soon after the Hesper had left this port. The affair causes great excitement here.

THE SITUATION.
It is always well, in the hour of danger, to keep our courage up to the sticking point, and never to yield until resistance becomes utterly futile, and the last ray of hope expires. And so, our papers do well to keep up a firm tone and present as hopeful a view of the prospect as honesty and facts will admit. Sometimes, however, we may go too far, and so build up false hopes and create a fatal apathy in the cause we advocate. It is our purpose to avoid these extremes, if possible; and when we write of "the political situation as hopeful," we tell our readers honestly and fairly, that it is only if every man will but do his whole duty.

From New York, Connecticut, and the great West, we have the most cheering news; and everywhere, except, perhaps, in our own South, there is energy and a cheerful hopefulness. The treachery, and tyranny, and extravagance of Radicalism have been and are being boldly exposed, and the people, startled by the exhibit, are coming to that "sober second thought" which will make them pause and reflect before they continue their country for another unhappy four years in the hands of its worst enemies. It is this evident "sober second thought" which makes us hopeful of success, and bid our readers be of good cheer, but relax nothing of their zeal and energy in the cause.

[Banner of the South.]

We do not agree with the New York World that we ought to change our candidates. It is a bad time to swap horses while crossing a stream.

[Press and Herald.]

The little affair in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana the other day was a mere skirmish. The Democratic pickets fell back, but when the general engagement comes on in November we shall make a Waterloo rout of it.—Prentice.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any information in regard to Francis M. Hood, a Confederate soldier who was captured near Atlanta, Ga., and carried to Camp Chase, will be thankfully received by his father, at LaFayette, Ala., post office. The missing man is about five feet nine inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and about twenty-five years of age.

Exchanges will confer a favor upon an old man by copying the above notice.

At a recent meeting of Paris workmen, one of them who aspires to the character of statesman declared that the only remedy for the famine in Algeria was the encouragement of cannibalism. He thought the philanthropic ought to give up themselves for the good of all. He had himself proposed to become the first victim, but had thought better of it.